THE
North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XII., No. 581. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861. Price, Taels 15 ⅌ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrator in China of the Estate of the late Captain Henry M. Stone, of Boston, U.S., requests that all persons indebted to, or having claims against, the same, will communicate with him as early as possible.

A. A. HAYRS, Jr.
14se Shanghai, 22d August, 1861.

NOTICE.

Estate of J. B. Niemann, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them, on or before the 15th of October, 1861.

W. PROBST,
Oldenburg Consulate, *Consul.*
Shanghai, 12th July, 1861. 19oc

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE authority which Mr. John W. Broadbent had to sign our firm per procuration is this day transferred to Mr. Wm. Webb Ripley.

SHAW, BROTHERS & Co.
21se Shanghai, 20th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Nagasaki, and Mr. Edward Harrison is authorized to sign our name per procuration at that Port.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
1ma Shanghai, 31st August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Peter W. Lacy in our Cargo-boat business ceases from this day.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, August 31st, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Albert L. Freeman in our firm ceased on the 1st instant.

The business will be continued under the same name as heretofore.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, August 17th, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. EMIL MAINTZ is authorised to sign our firm *per procuration.*

REISS & Co.
14se China, August 10th, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest of the late ABRAHAM HOWARD in our Firm ceased on the 11th instant.

All parties indebted to or having claims against his Estate are requested to hand them in for settlement to

HOWARD & Co.
25oc Shanghai, 25th July, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. EUGENE BOREL is authorised to sign our name per procuration.

VAUCHER FRERES.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN SPRINGFIELD ROBISON is admitted a Partner in our firm.

LINDSAY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of Hawkins & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the business of Shipwright, in all its various Branches; their Office and Yard is in the "Shanghai Dock Yard" where all Orders received will be strictly attended to.

RICHARD S. GOUGH.
EDWARD HAWKINS.
5no Shanghai, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN is authorised to sign my name per procuration.

J. BOHSTEDT.
6ma Ningpo, 27th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. Mr. J. Bohstedt will carry on the Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.

WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of Morison & Co.

J. MORISON.
tf Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Place as *General Agent and Commission Merchant*, under the firm of Reinhard & Co.

HUGO REINHARD.
5no Hankow, 26th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at Hankow as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Merchant.*

CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, 20th March, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that I have established myself as a *Commission Agent*, at this Port, under the name and firm of Platt & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
tf Tientsin, 8th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves at this place and Tientsin as *Merchants and General Commission Agents*, under the Firm of Stammann & Co.

OSCAR STAMMANN.
H. NOETZLI.
12oc Cheefoo, May 20th 1861.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.

6ap

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as a *General Commission Agent.*

LEBBEUS EGERTON, Jr.
14se Nagasaki, 15th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that the business at this Port in my name, will (after the 1st July next) be carried on in the name of Keppell & Co.

THOS. KEPPELL.
tf Nagasaki, 2nd July, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.

MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*

THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself as *General Agent at Nagasaki, Japan.*

JOHN HUGHES.
tf Nagasaki, 10th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.

CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. Rusden Phipps & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ¼ *per cent for 3 months*, and ½ *per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1. On Buildings or on their contents.
2. On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates, or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send *in full particulars of the* Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
E. Warden, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. H. Tronson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras,* or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
Eastern Marine Insce. Compy.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees,
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
28de Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

FOR SALE.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s

Pale Sherry in cases of 2 doz. ea.,	Tls. 8	per doz.	
Pale Brandy ,,	1 ,,	,, 9	,,
Claret ,,	2 ,,	,, 10	,,

29ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

(St. Péray Mousseux), in	2 dz. c. a	⅌ dz.	T.	10
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	,,	,,	10
Pale Sherry.				
(Miss & Co.), ...	2	,,	,,	7
(Lopes Villegas), ...	2	,,	,,	7
(Other Brands), ...	3 & 2	,,	,,	7
Port..................	3	,,	,,	8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

NEW WORK.

"The Medical Missionary in China."
2nd Edition
by William Lockhart, F.R.C.S. F.R.G.S.
of the London Missionary Society.

FOR Sale at the *North-China Herald* Office. Price Tls. 3 per copy.

tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1861.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Hhds. of Bass's Draught Beer, just landed. Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 18th July, 1861.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Cream Gin in doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

PUBLIC SALES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, about the *End of September next,* the following Lots of Land, viz:—

Lot 1.—A piece of Land on the North of Consulate Road, bounded on the East by Dr. Barton's Land, Lot. No. 117*a*, on the West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong—the measurement of the Land is about 6 mow 5 fun more or less, European House and Godowns only to be erected on this Lot.

Lot 2.—A piece of Land on the North of the above, bounded on the East and West by same boundaries as Lot 1, and on the North by Capt. Morris' Land—measuring same as Lot 1.

Lot 3.—A piece of Land bounded on the South and West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong, on the North by the Soochow Creek Bund, and on the East by Capt. Morris' Lot—measuring about 7 mow more or less.

The Boundaries of the Lot will be given, but no superficial measurements will be guaranteed.

Plans will be prepared shortly, for which and further Particulars apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 13 August, 1861.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

TWO Lots of Land suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

FOR SALE.

Yokohama, Japan.

A Large Compound, centrally located, with new Stone Fire-Proof Godown, together with a substantial Dwelling House containing six Rooms and Kitchen.

There is also a Stable and good Well of water on the premises. Apply to,

E. S. BENSON.
14se Yokohama, July 1st, 1861.

TO LET.

THE New House in Barrier Road opposite to Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co., containing 10 Large Upper Rooms with Rooms below suitable for a Store or Offices. A piece of Land attached for Godowns if required.

J. W. WRIGHT.
Barrier Road, Shanghai,
16th May, 1861. tf

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House, situated on the Bund of the American Settlement; formerly occupied by H. I. M.'s Minister Monsr. De Bourboulon will be vacated by the present tenants *on the 31st instant.*

For Particulars, apply to

J. WHITTALL.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. F. A. CLIFTON & Co. beg respectfully to inform the Community of Shanghai and the Public in general, that their General Auction Mart, adjoining Messrs. Dato & Co. on the Yang-king-pang, having undergone a thorough repair, they are now prepared to receive goods either for Private Sales or Public Auction.

N.B.—Messrs. F. A. Clifton & Co., beg to notify that they have effected an Insurance against Fire, covering all property confided to them for Sale.

tf Shanghai, 5th September, 1861.

"THE SHANGHAI TIMES."

IT is proposed to establish, in Shanghai, on the 15th of September next, a new DAILY and WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, with the above title. The aim and object of the new Journal will be, to represent the important mercantile and tradal interests of North China, and to afford the latest and most reliable intelligence from the great political centre of the Empire, as well as from all the trading ports of China and Japan.

The greatest attention will be given to the furnishing of accurate Shipping and Market Reports.

The Editorial department of the Shanghai Times will be under the charge of a gentleman who,—for many years connected with the Eastern press, and latterly as Editor and Managing Proprietor of the *Straits Times* at Singapore,—has acquired considerable experience in newspaper management.

As the Shanghai Times proposes to devote itself mainly to the important but as yet imperfectly developed commercial interests of China, it appeals to the mercantile body for such a measure of support as will enable it to assume a position and influence in the community which it will strive to represent.

The Shanghai Daily Times will be of the same size as the *North-China Herald*, and will be published at Thirty Taels per annum in advance, or Three Taels per month.

The Shanghai Weekly Times will be *double the size* of the *North-China Herald*, and will contain all the reading matter of the six preceding daily issues. It will be published every Saturday evening, at Fifteen Taels per annum in advance, exclusive of postage.

The Shanghai Daily Times will prove a valuable medium for advertisements, as it will be distributed on every ship visiting the port, while a large subscription list has already been obtained in the various ports of China.

A Letter Press Printing Office will be established in connection with the Shanghai Times, where all kinds of Letter Press, Lithographic, and Copper Plate printing will be executed with promptness and at reasonable rates.

Further particulars in future advertisements.

Communications may be addressed to,

W. WYNTER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned having agreed that on account of Sheep, Cattle and Poultry being so very scarce, and consequently dear, to raise the prices of the following from 1st April, 1861,—

For House Use.			
Soupmeat..............	at 8	Tls. cts.	⅌ lb.
Beefsteak & Roast Beef	,, 9	,,	,,
Mutton Chop and Leg	,, 13	,,	,,
Do. Fore part	,, 11	,,	,,
Sheep's Head	,, 15	,,	each
Do. Liver	,, 15	,,	,,
Ox Tail	,, 10	,,	,,
Ox Tongue	,, 30	,,	,,
Corned Tongue	,, 50	,,	,,
For Ships Use.			
Beef..................	at 8	Tls. cts.	⅌ lb.
Mutton..............	,, 11	,,	,,
Vegetables	,, 8	,,	,,
Fowls and Ducks	,, 4	Tls.	⅌ doz.
Eggs	,, 10	Tls. cts.	,,
Milk	,, 19	,,	⅌ bottle.

(Signed) TUCK-CHUN.
,, PAUL.
,, CHIN-AIK.
,, WA-HEE.
,, JIM-ACHAY.
,, CHUAN-SING.
,, GEE-LOONG.
,, GEOK-FOONG.

21se Shanghai, 20th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

DR. EASTLACK, Surgeon-dentist, Hongkong, will revisit Shanghae about the 1st of September.

Shanghai, 27th April, 1861.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...	Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do.	,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards, ...	,, 1.0.0 ,,

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
Mr. PEREIRA, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Capital £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Edwin Heycock, Esq., *Manager.*

BRANCHES:

LONDON,......Robert Davidson, *Agent.*
CALCUTTA,....G. C. Chalmers, „
HONGKONG, ..Wm. M. Davidson, „
SHANGHAI, ...Wm. G. Cuthbertson, „

LONDON BANKERS:

The London and County Bank.

THE Branch in Shanghai now opened issues Drafts, and Letters of Credit, and purchases Approved Bills on *London, Bombay, Calcutta,* and *Hongkong.*

Draw on National Bank of Scotland and Branches.

tf Shanghai, 13th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD PEREIRA in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1858, and that of Mr THOMAS COATES LESLIE on the 30th June 1860.

DENT & Co.

14de Hongkong, 26th August, 1861,

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned, will from this date be carried on under the Style or Firm of Wheelock & Co.

Mr. PETER WILLIAM LACY is this day, admitted a Partner in the Cargo Boat Business.

J. ANDREWS WHEELOCK.

14de Shanghai, 2nd September, 1861.

WANTED.

£20,000 on Mortgage of valuable Real Estate, centrally situated in the Foreign portion of the English Settlement at Shanghai. Please address stating Terms, &c., X.Y.Z. at the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 13th September, 1861.

SHANGHAI FOREIGN PILOT OFFICE.

BOATS "*Underwriter,*" "*Sea Dog,*" and "*Snake.*"

All orders for Pilots promptly attended to.

Office at
Messrs. MACKENZIE & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th September, 1861

ARMY SERVICE,

Commissariat, Shanghai,
7th September, 1861.

TENDERS are invited for Contracts for the supply of such quantities of the Articles undermentioned as may be demanded from the *Contractor from 1st October, 1861, to 31st March,* 1862, inclusively, viz:—

BREAD.	GREEN VEGETABLES.
FLOUR.	PEPPER.
FRESH BEEF.	SALT.
FRESH MUTTON.	OIL.
GOATS' FLESH.	COTTON WICK.
RICE.	COALS.
SUGAR.	FIREWOOD.
BLACK TEA.	LIME.
GROUND COFFEE,	BROOMS.
TURMERIC.	CHARCOAL.
GARLIC.	
POTATOES.	

Tenders to be delivered before noon of Monday, the 16th Instant, at the Commissariat 順泰 (Shun-Tae), Shanghai, where Forms of Tenders and Conditions of Contract can be obtained.

Commissariat, Shanghai,
7th September, 1861.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the undermentioned Articles for the use of the Army Hospitals at Shanghai, from 1st *October,* 1861, to 31st *March,* 1862, inclusively, viz:—

BREAD.	LIMES.
FRESH BEEF.	PEARL BARLEY.
FRESH MUTTON.	SAGO.
SUET.	EGGS.
FOWLS (Plucked)	SPICE.
FRESH FISH.	LEECHES.
FRESH BUTTER.	LIME.
SALT BUTTER.	COMMON PAPER.
MILK.	PORT WINE.
TEA.	SHERRY WINE.
SUGAR.	GIN.
RICE.	ICE.
POTATOES.	MUSTARD.
FRESH VEGETABLES.	GINGER, Powdered.
	VINEGAR.
COFFEE.	WHITEWASH BRUSHES.
PEPPER.	
ARROWROOT.	NUTMEGS.
ORANGES.	SWEEPING BRUSHES.
LEMONS.	

The Tenders to be delivered at the Commissariat 順泰 (Shun-Tae), Shanghai, before noon on Monday, the 16th Instant, where Forms of Tenders and Conditions of Contract can be obtained.

14so

上海軍糧局官示　爲招人投票承榖上海軍中醫館一年
由本年四月初一日起至一千八百六十二年三月三十
一日止所用各物開列於下　第一等麵包　麵粉　無
骨牛肉　羊肉　牛肉油　猪肉　鷄　鮮魚　鮮牛油
鹹牛肉　牛乳　茶葉　糖　米　靑菜　薯仔　架非
胡椒　藕粉　橙　檸檬　灰　洋薏米　西米　鷄旦
材料　牛其　粗紙　上海每處一條票其票準於英三月
三十一日截收如要知其合同各欵詳細者可到上海軍
糧局間便知　英一千八百六十一年英九月初七日示

ART UNION OF LONDON, 1862.

EVERY Member for the current year will receive for each guinea, an Impression of a Large and important Line Engraving, by C. W. Sharpe, from the Original Picture by Frederick Goodall, A.R.A.,

Raising the Maypole

besides a chance of one of the prizes at the annual distribution.

Subscriptions received at the Office of the *North-China Herald,* where a Specimen of the above Engraving may be seen and a Prospectus obtained.

The Subscription List will be closed on the 1st November. Tickets Tls. 3.5 each.

o Shanghai, 12th September, 1861.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Sale of the Ship *MADRAS* of 1,200 Tons Register, with all her appurtenances in one Lot, will be held on board the vessel at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st *of October next.*

Inventory with particulars will be circulated a few days prior to the day of Sale.

EDWARD BYRNE.

tf Shanghai, September 14th, 1861.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14. 1861.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., also on Wednesday at 5 p.m.

Bibles (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

LATEST DATES.

England,	July 10	Hankow,	Sept. 9
Hongkong,	Aug. 28	Nagasaki,	Sept. 7
Tientsin,	Aug. 28	Kanagawa,	Aug. 25

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong .. May 12 } Received *via* Marseilles, June 27.
Shanghai .. „ 4 }
Hongkong .. „ 18 } Per Telegram, July 9.
Shanghai .. „ 12 }

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

taken by

A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night:

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 13th Sept. 1861.		*Ending 13th Sept.* 1860.	
September	*Max.*	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
7.—	80	66	83	71
8.—	74	65	83	70
9.—	78	68	82	72
10.—	76	68	79	73
11.—	77	71	80	73
12.—	76	70	76	69
13.—	75	68	76	65

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

Exchange, ...No quotations.

OPIUM.

September	*Malwa* Tls.	*Patna* Tls.
7,	570 a 575	620 a 622
9,	570	620
10,	570 a 575	620
11,	570	620
12,	570	610
13,	570	610

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Sept 13, *Flamer,* (H.M. g.-b.), Rickards, from the Light Ship; 13, *Kiem-thay-ybien,* (Du. bq.), Reyndert, from Formosa; 13, *Elizabeth,* (Br. sch.), Wright, from Ningpo; 14, *Governor General,* (Br. str.), Barcham, from Hankow; 14, *Fire Dart,* (Am. str.), from do; 14, *Wanderer,* (Am. sch.). West, from do.; and *Lansdowne,* (Br. sh.) from Hongkong.

Departures.—Sept. 13, *Assyrian,* (Br. sh), Shepherd, for London; 13, *Burman,* (Br. bq), Robertsen, for Taku.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Lancefield* from Hongkong. Messrs. Williams, Hickson, Styan, Cryder, and Gilfillan.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—
August 4.

For Shanghai,—Messrs, J. C. Morf and Gavin.
August 20.

For Hongkong,—Mr. and Mrs. Woods.
October 4.

For Hongkong,—Dr. Smith (Bishop of Victoria) and Mrs. Smith.

From New York.

Per *Kathay,* Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Nye and three children, and Miss Huttleston.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

Per *Lancefield.*—Experienced very heavy weather during the whole of the passage. Outside of Amoy passed a dismasted ship running in under two top-gallant sails set on spare spars, also the ship *Georgiana* running in under reefed canvass and top-gallant masts down. Off Oeksew passed a steamer running South, and off Turn-about passed the *Ly-ee-moon.* 6th September to the southward of Alligator Island, passed a ship's yards and masts, yard-arm and topmast-head above water. Off the Hushan Islands, experienced a very heavy gale with a tremendous sea which gale commenced at N.E. and blew hardest at W S.W. Off Video passed a large quantity of wrecks of junks and sunken boats; also picked up 6 men off a raft of bamboo and 1 from off some pieces of wood, apparently lashed together.

Per Steam-ship *Niemen* with Junk *Ee-foong No.* 1 in tow, left Hankow at 8 a.m., Thursday, Sept. 5th. Left in port Ship *Beaver* full, waiting steam, Barque *B. van Dambeney* loading, Str. *Ta Yang* waiting convoy, Messrs. Dent & Co.'s and Lindsay & Co.'s Fish Boats; *Fire Dart* passed Hwangchau, 5th at Noon; *Governor General* passed Kocha, 6th at 6 a.m.; 7th at Noon, passed an English Lorcha above Ngankiug, 4 p.m., passed Steam Barque *Jeddo* on shore abreast W. end of Fitzroy Island; offered assistance, which was declined, and received his despatches on board. 5 p.m. Str. *Hellespont* passed up, below Fitzroy Island. H. M. Gun-boat *Bouncer* left Woohoo at 2.30 p.m., Sept. 8th, bound up; 4 p.m. passed Str. *Willamette* in the Susquehanna Reach; 9th at 8 a.m., delivered and received despatches from H. M. S. *Centaur,* who reported 47 on the "sick list," to leave for Shanghai in a few days, in tow of H. M. Str. *Snake* from Hankow. Left at Chingkiang, Sept. 9th at Noon, American Luggers *St. Ann,* and *Pontiac* bound down; 10th at 10 a.m., passed Str. *Fernandez* in Kiang-yin Reach, 2 p.m., passed Lugger *Heather Bell* and 7 Junks flying Dudley's flag, at anchor at Lang-shan Creek. On the 5th Sept. the Imperialist Forces were attacking Hwangchau by land and water; they were close under the walls, and the city undoubtedly fell the same day. Kiukiang was quiet. The Rebel city of Ngankiug had fallen into the hands of the Imperialists, and the people were moving in. The shores of the river below were lined with dead bodies, all decapitated. Woohoo appeared to be partially evacuated, and will no doubt soon be besieged by the Imperialists—as soon as re-inforcements arrive. The River is commencing to fall rapidly at Hankow. The farmers are hard at work trying to bring forward their second crops. The *Niemen* had experienced strong gales from the N. to E. all the way down. There are no Buoys or Beacons on Southey or Hunter's knolls, nor on Bush Island West Spit.

Anglo Saxon reports on the 10th. 4 p.m., the Light Ship on the South Bank hoisting signals of distress.

Report per *Cyclone.* Extract from Journal,—*On Friday, 30th August,* left the Lema Island off Hongkong. At 7 p.m. off Pedro Branca; at midnight ship running with the wind at S W., the barometer began to fall from 29.75; during the forenoon of Saturday still falling, and at Noon at 29.30 with a heavy black appearance to the Northward and Eastward; at 3 p.m. Baro. 29.20; double reefed topsails and stowed mainsail, sent *down* royal yards and prepared for a typhoon. At Noon of Saturday off the Lammock Islands, Formosa Channel. The storm appears to be raging at the North end of Formosa Channel but as they are supposed not to enter the channel, I still run with the S.W. wind. At 8 p.m., Baro. 29.00 with torrents of rain, blowing strong from S.S.W. and a very *threatening appearance to N.E.* with distant peals of thunder, wind having a hollow moaning sound. Still running to N.E. under a close reefed topsail, and reefed foresail, blowing in heavy gusts with torrents of rain. When abreast of Amoy and at midnight of Saturday the Baro. began to rise, although the rain and squalls are still very heavy. At 8 a.m., of 1st inst., Baro. *up to* 29.30., *Noon* 29.45 and still rising, the squalls less severe, wind still, at S.S.W. At 4 p.m. Bar. 29.55., made sail the weather looking better but a heavy S a rolling up from N E. and another from S.W. which make the ship labour much. At day-light of 2d, Monday, a quantity of wreck all round the ship and close to me a man upon a hatch floating on the Sea; lowered boat *and picked him up and got him* hauled on board, he was much benumbed being three days in this perilous position. A short distance from this, three men were seen on the top of a large box, which proved to be a wooden water tank; sent boat and brought 13 souls, the rest being inside the junk; they had been three days thus placed. Thirty souls were in this junk, six were killed before the junk broke up, *other ten got* into another tank; but could see nothing of them. In the Junk where the one man was there were 12—all of them perished. From the account of the men I saved, there were 50 Junks in company from Tung-sung to Fuchau, 4 of them were seen to founder during the storm and from the quantity of wreck floating about the loss must be great.

It appears the typhoon commenced at N.W. on the morning of the 30th, Friday. At 10 of that night it raged furiously from N.E. at the time the Barometer began to fall 180 miles distant. It will also be seen by the foregoing particulars that the storm curved to the Southwards on meeting the high land of Formosa. I have mentioned the particulars about the Baro., &c., as it may be of benefit to any who may be under the same circumstances, and all who believe in the thing will see it was all in accordance with the law of storms.

At 4 p.m. of Monday passed a ship dismasted, she appeared to be a Brig or Barque going to the S.W. was rigging jury masts, she was painted all black. Next day at 4 p.m. spoke the *Shanghai* from Singapore bound to this port with foremast gone and main topmast, had jury foremast rigged.

At Noon of Friday the 6th inst., had a falling Baro. the wind increasing from N.N.E.; at 4 p.m. blowing strong from Northward, and at 8 p.m., after heaving the ship to under the close reefed main topsail it blew a *terrific hurricane* at N.W. with torrents of rain, and ship labouring heavy. At 9 p.m. the main topsail blew away, the storm shifting to Westward. At midnight W.S.W. and el as going up. During the typhoon carried away B-btatav, Bulwarks and splintered the rudder, with Quarter boats torn from davits. [*M.S. rather illegible*]

Per *Templeman.* Left Nagasaki, Sept. 7th a 6 a.m., with moderate breeze from E.S.E. to S.E. Baro: 29.85. At 7.30 a.m. got outside Iwoo-Sima and steered up S.W. by S. and S.W. with a heavy swell heaving in from the S.S.E. At 9 p.m., fresh increasing breezes, took in top-gallant sails. At 9.30 double reefed topsails, ship pitching heavily and shipping a great deal of water; wind *increasing* and Baro: *falling.* Shortened sail but obliged to carry on to clear the land. At 10 p.m. on 8th hove to under close reefed maintopsail foretop-mast stay sail and main spencer, ship heading to the S.W., wind from S.E. by S. Baro: fell to 29.34, heavy sea breaking clear over the ship and flooding the decks. Baro: 29.30. At 7 a.m. of 9th, wind veered to W.S.W. At 8 a.m. *more moderate,* Baro: rising to 29.34. At 9.30. made Grotto island. At midnight fine weather made all sail, at 7 a.m. made the Asses ears and proceeded on towards Shanghai.

Per *Hotspur.*—Have had strong breezes and baffling winds, with a very low barometer, during the entire passage from Hongkong. On the night of the 31st ultio. experienced a strong gale, beginning at W. and blowing hardest at S.S.W., with a barometer as low as 29.21.—suppose there was a typhoon in the neighborhood travelling W.S.W. On the 5th instant, saw the steamer *Ly-ee-moon* off Turnabout Island, bound down the coast. Since the 5th have had strong winds, with a tremendous N. E. swell. Outside saw many heavy timbers floating about and also wrecks of junks. When to the Southward of Video, about 30 miles, passed a large raft made of black painted lower yards and stud-ding-sail booms, lashed together with Manila rope. On Sunday p. m., took 12 Chinamen off the wreck of a junk bound from Shantung to Pekin. (!)

The *Kiem-Thay-Ybien,* in a typhoon on the 7th and 8th inst., in Lat. 29.30 N., Long. 123.40 E., lost main top-mast and yards, foretop-gallant mast yard and sails, and reports British ship *Allison,* lost, in Kelung roads in a typhoon on 30th and 31st August, all hands saved.

NOTICE.

BY the kind promptitude of Captain Corbett, of Her Britannic Majesty's Ship *Scout,* and of Mr. Moss, R.N., the *Lightship* was replaced in her proper position on the 12th instant.

G. H. FITZROY,
Commissioner of Customs.
Shanghai, 14th September, 1861.

The London mail of 20th July due in Hongkong on the 7th and here on the 14th Sept. Last year it was received per str. *Yang-tsze* on the 12th.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the next Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on the 19th inst.

H. M. CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAI.

6th September, 1861.

Before W. H. Medhurst, Esq., *H.B.M. Consul.*

R. Pearson, *v.* R. E. Lauler.

Plaint.—The Defendant is indebted in the Sum of $300 being money lent.

Judgment.—For the Defendant with Costs.

11th September, 1861.

Before W. H. Medhurst, Esq., *H.B.M. Consul.*

Leighton & Co. *versus* Roberts.

Plaint.—Defendant rented a Godown of us by the month and though served with due notice he now refuses to quit the place. We therefore claim 10 Taels per diem from the 1st inst. as we are the losers by not being able to make use of the Godown.

Judgment.—A month's Notice to quit the premises, to be reckoned as given on the 15th August, and Defendant to pay costs.

J. Langan *versus* Master of the *Julia.*

Plaint.—Defendant is indebted to me Tls. 85 for inward pilotage of the *Julia* which he refuses to pay me.

Decision.—Defendant to pay Plaintiffs *pilotage Tls.* 85 *less survey ore* Tls. 42 and expense of second pilot Tls. 17 Plaintiff to pay Costs.

13th September.

Before W. H. Medhurst, Esq., *H.B.M.'s Consul.*

J. Wheatley and H. Turner,—*Assessors.*

Salabelle & Co. *versus* P. F. Richards.

Plaint.—We claim the Sum of Tls. 407 from Defendant for Goods supplied as per account rendered.

Judgment.—That Defendant pay Plaintiff the amount of the Account Rendered—28th July 1860, viz: $509.50 Mexican and that Defendant pay Cost of this Suit.

P. F. Richards *versus* R. E. Lawler.

Plaint.—The Defendant is indebted to me in the Sum of $24 for rent of a house at Tientsin from 1st June to 31st August, 1861.

Decision.—For Plaintiff with costs.

Eliza. D. Charles *versus* J. R. Barras

Plaint.—Defendant is indebted to me as under—viz: as Nursery Governess for 2 months $60, for Sundries things sold to Mrs. Barras $12, and Money lent Mrs. Barras $10, Total $82—which I am unable to obtain from him.

Judgment.—Defendant to pay Plaintiff, $22 and Costs of suit.

In the Strait of Corea, and within sight of the Corean Coast, there are two islands belonging to the Japanese Archipelago, named Tsu-sima, which are held by the Damios or nobles of that country, under the *jurisdiction of the Supreme Government* at Yedo. Being however, the most isolated of all the Isles of Japan, these hereditary princes hold a more independent position in the state, than others ruling on the larger islands nearer to the central power. Between these two isles—respectively named North and South Tsu-sima—there is a sound which forms one of the finest harbours in the world; and on its shores stands a sea-port, named Fatchu, where a considerable amount of trade is carried on. Geographically speaking, the country is hilly, with some high mountains, but there are numerous fertile valleys, well watered and covered with rich soil—which produces the necessaries and luxuries of life in such abundance, that it has large commercial relations with the chief islands and the mainland. The population is estimated in round numbers at thirty thousand, who, for industry and intelligence, are considered to be unequalled amongst their intelligent countrymen—which is saying a great deal for their capabilities. Moreover, the climate is stated to be unexceptionable, and the finest in those regions which boast of the purest and balmiest skies in the East, so that travellers who have visited Fatchu, and seen the surrounding country, declare it to be the paradise of *Japan.*

Recently, H. M. S. *Ringdove* with the flag of Admiral Sir James Hope, and several British Officers and others on board, entered this land-locked bay, expecting to find it entirely unfrequented by foreigners. Imagine the surprise of these gentlemen, when, on suddenly rounding a headland which shuts in the town and harbour from view, to see in their full armament three Russian frigates lying at anchor; and on landing to find numerous boats hauled up on the beach, with *men* at work repairing them, and overhauling marine stores; while the standard of the Czars, waved from a high flag-staff, erected in front of a large and substantially built edifice. Now, as this is not one of the ports opened to foreign trade by the late treaties, the Admiral and his officers naturally made inquiry, as to the cause of this apparent Russian occupation of an unopened port. From that, it appears that the Muscovites first obtained permission from the Damio to erect buildings and locate themselves on a commanding site overlooking the bay, for the ostensible purpose of repairing boats and recruiting their sick people. But they did not seem to finish their business and go on board ship again; while the invalids looked remarkably strong and healthy, and from time to time the frigates tripped their anchors and cruised along the coast, leaving a strong party in charge of their establishment on shore.

Of course, the Russians who were questioned upon the matter in a friendly manner by the Admiral, treated it very lightly. They could not say by whose authority they were there, only that the Damio had given them permission to erect the buildings. It was uncertain, also, how long they should remain, as that depended on the naval officer in command of the fleet cruising about the Japan and China seas. On the other hand, the Japanese with whom the travelling party had communication, said that these foreigners had deceived them, and that when they obtained permission to come on shore, it was only *for a few* months or so, to careen their ships, repair some boats, and recruit the sick. How to deal with the business they were at a loss to know, but it was very likely that the Damio would have to exercise his authority, and if necessary, use strong measures to expel these intruders, who had not the sanction of the supreme Government to occupy the station.

Just so! Here the Russians have located themselves on an island included in no treaty, and have thus violated the terms of their own contract with the Japanese. This may bring them into serious collision with the authorities, to the great detriment of, not only their own commercial relations with Japan, but that of all the high-contracting parties to the treaties of 1859-60. To say the least of it, this proceeding is not fair to the sister treaty powers, inasmuch as in the event of embroilment from this cause, they are sure to suffer in proportion to their interests, Russia having the least stake commercially in the country. The fact is—and it is *no use* mincing the matter—the Russians are encroaching on forbidden territory, in which England, France, America, and the Netherlands have an equal interest. Unless their movements be checked, they will be fortifying this magnificent harbour, to hold the city of Fatchu in subjection, as a material guarantee for carrying out their treaty intact, or making a further extension of the same; and thus securing a commanding position in the event of war, wherein the commerce of Shanghai and the northern ports would suffer. It is a dangerous policy to pursue at this early stage of our new relations with the Japanese, when everything should be done to conciliate this exclusive and jealous people; and it behoves the representatives of the other treaty powers, to remonstrate with the Russian officials at Tsu-sima, on the anomalous position they hold at Fatchu.

In reviewing such proceedings, individuals as well as Governments can perceive the drift of the Russian policy. It is the old story over again. Russia evidently chagrined at the increasing power of England and America in Japan—where she has strived for centuries to obtain a strong footing—is trying on her old game of encroachment by questionable means, to secure that, which she has *striven to do* by legitimate treaty. Seeing that she no longer sways the destinies of Europe in China, she is endeavouring to extend her boundaries on the Amoor even to the Corea, and what better position for a naval stronghold than a brace of islands, with a second Sebastopol harbour, not fifty miles from the extreme point of the peninsula, and about one hundred North West of Nagasaki, from whence the mountains of the Corean coast are visible. With longing eyes she gazes on Tsu-sima; and as Nicholas, coveted the city of the Sultans, and the paradise of the Bosphorus, so his son Alexander, advised by a Government with annexation principles, would fain secure, as a material guarantee for treaty purposes, this Eldorado of Japan.

Our Editorial of last week upon Mr. I. J. Roberts has elicited communications, which, we must confess, are much more in his favor than we had supposed could possibly be the case. One of our oldest residents, whose opinion is entitled to respect, informs us that he has known him for upwards of fifteen years under circumstances, which, with his well-known unpopularity among foreign residents, would have assured the exposure of any lapse of principle. Yet he has never before heard a charge of immorality preferred against him.

With this evidence on the other side, we have more closely sifted the account we received against him, and are bound to say the proofs, or circumstantial evidence, which was of course all that was to be had, are not sufficient to support the charge, and we regret to have repeated it.

We withdraw that portion of our article altogether, and trust it will not be remembered by our readers to Mr. Roberts's prejudice.

We must further acknowledge that our opinion of his character, even on other points, is very much modified by the discovery that those who have been longer acquainted with him and his extraordinary writings, ascribe his extravagancies and wrongheadedness to aberration of the intellect and not to intentional knavery.

Peking Gazettes.—Augt. 6th to 10th. They contain as usual various accounts of victories gained by Shing-pao and Sang-ko-lin-sin, the veracity of which ought not to be doubted, but it nevertheless appears strange that with such a constant succession of triumphs, the rebels still manage to maintain their ground, and to keep possession of a number of places although having to contend with such formidable opponents, as the two mentioned above. One might venture to imagine that were they all orthodox the rebels long ere this would have been obliterated from the scene,—but it appear not so.

Sang-ko-lin-sin has been defeating the Hui-fei and Nien-fei lately, capturing two chiefs, one named Li-tsan-chang and the other Chên-hwai-yü, the former together with his family, and he has likewise, as a matter of course, slain an innumerable lot of rebels. Hsüeh-hwan in a memorial, states that on the 23rd of the 6th moon a strong reinforcement of Soochow rebels proceeded to Ching-pu for the relief of that place, but they were met by some troops under a Major-Gen. and over 500 of them slain. Their numbers, however, far exceeding those of the General's they defeated them, and succeeded in taking possession of Pei-kan-shan and Fêng-hwang-shan. The Gen. Li-hêng-sung afterwards receiving reinforcements the tide turned in his favour, and the rebels were defeated with the loss of two of their chiefs who fell into the hands of the enemy. The Gen. Li-hêng-sung is, however, to be degraded for his want of prowess, and for not preventing the rebels taking possession of Pei-kan-shan. Promotion is bestowed on many, the names of whom being very generally unknown to us, it is needless to mention them.

Chia-chin (Acting Governor of An-hui) whose name does not often appear amongst us, records a great victory having been gained over the rebels, but on account of having driven them from the place, which he attacked, into Honan his victory has only tended to create more damage than a defeat would have done. He requests the Emperor to punish him. He is, however, spared,—although his crime is great, on conditions that he put forth the necessary exertions for the extermination of the rebels by way of redemption.

The Province of Chu-chow, in another memorial, is said to have been captured by the rebels, but subsequently recaptured by the Imperialists under two or three celebrated leaders.

The Imperial Commissioner Shing-pao is directed under the vermilion pencil to proceed to An-hui and take command of the Honan and An-hui forces, after he has succeeded in putting down the rebels in Shantung.

SEVERE GALE ON THE COAST.

The gale which recently passed over Shanghai, has been felt severely along the coast, north and south of the settlement, and in the adjacent seas. Although it did not attain the force and rotatory movement of a cyclone near its vortex, there was no doubt of its being the outskirts of a typhoon. On reference to our *shipping intelligence* it will be seen that it blew with terrific violence to the South and East of Formosa, where the ship *Cyclone* picked up a number of wrecked Chinamen and saw a large quantity of wreck afloat. We have not heard of any disaster to foreign shipping yet. It may be in the recollection of our readers that a similar gale occurred here in 1857 exactly at the same date, between the 7th and 8th September, when Sir Frederick Nicolson of H. M. S. *Pique* delivered a very interesting lecture on the subject, and published an account of it, with some elaborate extracts from the log-books of vessels which had experienced the severity of the gale.

THE MAIL.

Up to the time of our going to press no intelligence of the English Mail has come to hand. It is only due however, this day, although last year it arrived per *Yang-tsze* on the 12th. Probably some detention has taken place in consequence of the recent heavy gales. On the other hand it may be, that we shall have no bi-monthly Mail this time. If so, there will be a serious hitch in our postal service, for if no mail steamer arrives here, the homeward Mail of the 19th inst., will not be dispatched.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, *4th September*, 1861.

Present, W. Shepard Wetmore, *Chairman.*
J. Priestley Tate, *Treasurer.*
Edwin Pickwoad, *Secretary.*

The routine business having been disposed of, the Secretary reported that Police Constable Johnston, had, in the absence of any Consular authorities to try him, been sent in to the Chinese authority on a charge of aiding and abetting Apon, and others in committing a breach of the Neutrality Laws, during the time he filled the office of Police Constable,—ordered to be dismissed.

The Secretary reported that James Carlisle, late Serjeant of the Royal Artillery, had arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin, having succeeded in purchasing his discharge from the Army. He was the bearer of high testimonials and might render good service as Inspector of nuisances, or in any other responsible office to which the Council might think proper to appoint him.

Ordered to be placed under the guidance of the *Inspector of roads*, to become familiarised with the various Chinese localities, until the Board could finally assign to him his peculiar duties.

The following letter was laid before the Board,

British Consulate,
Shanghai, *September* 2, 1861.

Sir,—I enclose herewith 300 copies of a proclamation under the Taoutai's Seal, prohibiting the discharge of fire works, beating of Gongs, &c., by Chinese residing within the limits of this Settlement.

The proclamation only forbade such acts after sunset, but should they be committed during the day, to such an extent as to call for further Interdict, I must apply to the Taoutai for the Issue of another Chop like that now sent.

I am, &c., &c., &c.,
(Signed) W. H. MEDHURST,
H.M. Consul.

A letter from Captain Malcolm, Royal Engineers, forwarding at the instance of Lieut. Sanford of the same corps from Hongkong, a copy of his plan of Shanghai and its neighbourhood, for the use of the Municipal Council was read; when it was resolved, that the Secretary be directed to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Malcolm's letter, requesting him to convey to Lieut. Sanford, the thanks of the Municipal Council to that Officer for his plan of Shanghai and its environs, together with its recognition of the talent and industry displayed in its execution.

Other correspondence was read and disposed of.

The Secretary was instructed to place himself in communication with Messrs. Harkort & Co. in reference to the obstruction existing in North Gate street and Bridge street, with a view to its immediate suppression.

The Secretary requested leave to be permitted to orders from England newspapers for the use of the men, in aid of the inducements already sanctioned by the Council to keep them in Barracks, the expense to be defrayed out of the Police "Reward Fund,"—granted.

The Secretary said he was certain, that the fact that the Council had commenced *the formation* of a Library for the use of the men, had only to be made public, to induce Foreign Renters to contribute to it. He thankfully acknowledged the receipt of several works presented already, but they were limited in number, as the existence of the Library was known to a few persons only.

ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY FROM TIENTSIN TO MOUKDEN, IN CHINESE TARTARY.

An English gentleman and accomplished traveller, has just returned from a journey through the province of Pe-che-li, into that of Liaou-Tong of which he has kindly furnished us with a sketch, when he visited the city of Moukden, the capital of Manchu Tartary, from whence the present Dynasty which rules China, have sprung. Hitherto, very little has been known to Europeans of this city and the surrounding country. The best, and if we are not in error, the only previous personal account of it, is to be found in Du Halde, and related by Father Verbiest a French Missionary at Peking, who accompanied the Emperor of China in 1682, during a visit to the tombs of his ancestors near Moukden, accompanied by a retinue of 70,000 persons. This account is very meagre, and deals more with the movements of the Emperor's train than descriptive of the country and its inhabitants. Some interesting information on this head is given in the narrative below which, will doubtless be acceptable to our readers, here as well as in Europe.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

A brief account of a tour in Manchuria may not be without interest to your readers, and may perhaps be of use to others who contemplate similar excursions.

My companion and myself left Tientsin on the 6th July and reached Ying-tsze (Newchwang) on the 19th, a distance, by the road of 420 statute miles. From Ying-tsze we started again on the 24th for Moukden, where we spent nearly two days; returning to Ying-tsze on the 31st—distance between Ying-tsze and Moukden 140 miles. The entire journey was performed on horseback, at the average rate of travelling, of 40 miles a day. From Tientsin we had a cart for our baggage. At Ying-tsze we reduced the quantity and employed a pack-horse to Moukden and back. The cart is certainly the more commodious conveyance of the two, and with tolerable roads there is little difference between them in point of speed; but a pack-pony or mule (the latter preferable) is less liable to accidents, and is comparatively independent of the condition of the roads, which in some places, after rain, are impassable for carts.

The colored map of the "North Eastern Provinces of China," published in 1859, proved pretty correct so far as it goes; and we could trace our route on it from stage to stage for the greater part of the way.

There is no lack of accommodation on the road, some of the inns or caravansaries being fairly comfortable, others very much the reverse. The people about them are very civil and attentive, and charges are moderate. Supplies were not so easily procured as we could have wished, but this was chiefly because we made a point of halting at the smallest villages, in order to avoid the crowds of the larger towns. Fodder is always to be had however. I would recommend any one travelling that way not to put up in Shan-hai-kwan at all; we had very poor quarters there, and there is a good inn 2 or 3 miles on this side of the city.

The inns are known by a high pole set up in front of the establishment, with a number of wooden *hoops* suspended from it. Towards the eastern part of our route, a wooden fish fixed transversely on the pole takes the place of the hoops. The larger inns consist of a long narrow building fronting the road, with a broad gate-way at the end, and another through the centre of the building. Behind is a large court yard sometimes 100 yards square, with stone or wooden mangers ranged in rows and posts to tie the beasts to (they are not expected to want any shelter), and a shed for carts along the side wall. The proprietor's family residence is at the back of the yard, as far as possible from the noisy neighbourhood. Sometimes there are one or two other small buildings at the back, where we also could get a room and a little peace and quietness. The main building is a long open saloon, the extensive kitchen arrangements occupying the centre, and each end being partitioned off into one small room. A bench to sleep on 3 feet high and 6 broad is built of brick along each wall the whole length of the building leaving a passage up the middle. By this arrangement an indefinite number of people can be accommodated, for as there are no divisions or separate bed places, the occupants lie side by side, and the extent of accommodation resolves itself into a question of stowage. The natives prefer being all together in this general dormitory, and when all hands have turned in, the long vista of sleepers, each man with his saddle and gear beside him, presents a strange scene. On hot nights, we sometimes preferred to sleep in the yard. Having got all the available boards laid out, we "spread our mat," and when we had fairly taken up our position, the population who had been wondering what was going to come of all these preparations, quietly left us to our meditations. Our companions then would be perhaps a donkey or two, that had got loose and roamed over the yard all night in quest of food, and a few families of pigs that keep themselves on the premises, and pick up a precarious livelihood out of the *debris* of the kitchen and the mangers. Their explorations brought them our way now and again, but they were always respectful and even the numerous dogs of the establishment, seemed to recognize the laws of hospitality.

The scenery is in fair variety, nowhere very grand or picturesque, but a good deal of it very home-like. After two days' march from Tientsin, through a great plain, part of which, between the Peiho and the Peh-tang-ho, is bleak and waterless, the road leads through an undulating country with mountain ranges to the North no great distance off. The most mountainous part of our journey was at the Great Wall, the towers of which we could trace on the high ridges for many miles to the westward. Beyond the wall the road again leads through an undulating country and keeps pretty close to the coast line. There is less cultivation and more pasture land on the Tartar side of the wall, and large herds of horses cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs were frequently seen. Within two days' march of Newchwang, the road strikes away from the hilly country through another dead level, perfectly barren for half the distance, with brackish water. Towards Newchwang cultivation re-appears, and within 20 miles of the city there are large tracts of good meadow land producing excellent hay, which was being mown when we passed.

From Ying-tsze to Moukden a mountain chain on the right extends the whole way, at a distance from the road varying from 10 to 20 miles, with occasional spurs running out towards the road, while on the left is an unbroken plain.

All the rivers are fordable excepting the Peh-tang and Lan-ho between Tientsin and the Great Wall;—the Liau-ho; the Tai-tsze-ho, a tributary of the Liau-ho, flowing past Liau-yang; and the Huin-ho, another branch of the Liau-ho, close to Moukden. There are good large ferry-boats at all these places.

Of the crops, Barbadoes millet covers more ground than all others put together. It was standing in many places ten feet high. As we advanced to the eastward, beans became more abundant. The rest of the arable land is filled up by indigo, hemp, tobacco, and a sickly looking cotton, but these are only cultivated in small patches. Few fruit-trees were seen, although fruit of various kinds was obtainable at every village. The fields are not separated by fences, excepting at one place near the great wall where hedge-rows are thickly planted, for the apparent object of keeping off sand drift. Farming seems to be done on a pretty large scale, and has less of that strictly domestic character that prevails in this neighbourhood. Laborers are regularly hired by the farmers, and go to their work at regular hours, and work together. Many of the inn-keepers are at the same time farmers, and the two occupations dovetail into each other well, there being little travelling in summer and no farming in winter.

The people are a strong hardy race, much taller than the natives of Shanghai, and this superiority in *physique* becomes more apparent as you advance into what must be called the wilder country of Manchuria. They also appear to live to a good age. We met several hale hearty octogenarians, and several performing pretty long journeys at considerably over seventy. The climate, and their rude and simple habits I suppose account for this. The women also share to some extent in these physical characteristics, and at a distance from towns they nearly all wear natural feet. They do up their hair in the most fantastic forms, and are fond of adorning it with red and white flowers, nor is this vanety confined to the most youthful of the sex. They are not timid as women are in most parts of China, there is no slamming of doors, and running to hide, when a foreigner makes his appearance in the street; on the contrary, whole households turn out to witness the phenomenon, standing their ground boldly, until he is past and out of sight.

We found the people very friendly throughout, excepting only at the town of Newchwang. We were of course besieged by the usual gaping multitudes wherever we stopped; but, although somewhat uncouth in their manners, they were always good-natured and for the most part easily controlled—and what is more, they were ready to assist us in difficulties. On one occasion when our baggage cart and mules got helplessly embedded in the mud, the villagers turned out to the rescue. Nor would they accept of any remuneration for their services, although we were quite at their mercy, and but for their aid should have been compelled to leave our baggage behind. This estimable trait in the character of the natives will materially smooth the way for travellers in a country where they must necessarily, to a great extent, depend on the good-will of the inhabitants. At Newchwang (30 miles from Ying-tsze) we met with very different treatment, having been insulted by the mob and denied the hospitality of the inns. The cause of this hostility to Foreigners at Newchwang is a mystery, but it seems to rest with the populace and not the Authorities. The Consul at Ying-tsze, Mr. Meadows, on hearing of the reception we had received, at once remonstrated with the Mandarins on the subject, and to such good purpose, that on passing through the same place five days afterwards, on our way to Moukden, we found a guard ready to escort us through the town and protect us from further annoyance. The officials were invariably as civil to us as the people generally; but we only once came fairly in contact with them, and that was at Shan-hai-kwan, the small walled town that guards the gate in the Great Wall, through which we had to pass. This was also the only occasion on which we were required to shew our passports. The Mandarins enquired anxiously how many more of us were coming that way. They seemed quite at a loss to divine the object of our journey. Did we not find it very hot and fatiguing riding all day? Why did we not go by sea? These and such like interrogatories were eagerly put. The chief, a military blue button, was painfully polite during two interviews we had with him; and when on taking leave, we intimated that we should return to Tientsin by sea, he expressed by the most graphic pantomine, his deep distress at the *thought of seeing our faces no more. It must* have been a great relief to him to see our backs!

The extent of traffic even on the high road between Pekin and Moukden, and between Moukden and Corea was quite insignificant. The amount of accommodation for travellers, however, in all parts of the road indicates the existence of a different state of affairs at other seasons.

All travellers go armed, pedestrians carrying spears and equestrians broad swords. Here and there we passed a caravan of heavily laden carts; these are provided with spears, swords, and matchlocks, and sometimes have a mounted escort. We heard a good deal about mounted highwaymen, and were repeatedly warned against them, but a regard for truth forbids me to say we met with any "adventures." There seem to be more lawless vagabonds about Newchwang than anywhere else.

As to the strong military Government of Manchuria of which we have heard so much, we saw but little of it. In fact, excepting at Shan-hai-kwan and Moukden, a few heads of felons conspicuously posted at various points on the roadside, was almost the only visible sign of the existence of a government at all. During the whole course of our journey we certainly did not see 100 soldiers, and those were merely the guards of the larger towns. Near the Great Wall we passed numbers of soldiers' huts, all empty, but with the appearance of having been recently occupied.

The principal towns passed through between Tientsin and Ying-tsze, were *Shan-hai-kwan* or Ning-hai-hien, *King-chu*, and *Newchwang*. The first is little more than a military post and a Custom House. It is a small walled town in the form of a square with two main streets at right angles. I may as well state here that all the walled towns we saw were squares. *King-chu* is a foo and although the second city in Shing-king it is very small, the wall being about half a mile square. It is well built, with wide streets and pretty clean. There seems to be no trade about it, the trading town being on or near the coast, which is 15 miles distant. The river at King-chu is shallow and not navigable. The guards at the gates were armed with bows and arrows. *Newchwang* is a straggling place, with good houses and wide but irregular streets. It has been of considerable importance, and the remains of a very old wall are to be seen. The stream that runs through it is almost dry, but judging by the substantial stone bridges over it, there must have been a good run of water in it at no very remote period. Between Newchwang and Moukden there is but one town of any pretensions, viz: *Liau-yang.* This is a walled city, square as usual, apparently as large as Moukden, with four streets crossing each other and eight gates. The road by which the Coreans travel to Moukden and Pekin, passes through Liau-yang, and one of the gates is called "Corean Gate." The size of all these places is disappointing, but everything is on a small scale compared with the wealthy and populous districts of Central and Southern China. *Moukden* pleased us better than anything else we saw during our journey. It is different in style from the cities we are accustomed to in China Proper—small, but substantially built, with wide, clean streets, which are laid out with great regularity. The shops and houses are very fine. It is a pleasure to see a city like Moukden in the Chinese dominions; free alike from filth and squalor, and from that tawdry decoration to which the Chinese are elsewhere so partial. The wall is a very fine one, with towers over the four corners and over each of the eight gates, as in Pekin, of which it is an imitation. We were refused admission to the old palace, the large gate being tied up on our approach with a piece of string! From what we could see of the outer buildings, they appear to be in pretty good repair externally; but if reports are to be trusted, the interior would ill bear inspection, the annual vote for keeping the palace in order, being diverted to some purpose of more practical utility. The principal Yamun is a large place,—a troop of ponies were standing saddled in the courtyard, and a long line of carts outside. The military are picked men and well got up. Their dress, accoutrements, and general appearance contrast strikingly with the wretched display of "rags and rottenness" that we occasionally witness here.

We found it impossible to see so much of the city as we wished, for although an escort attended us whenever we moved out, their efforts to keep off the crowds were quite unavailing.

The Moukdenites have an air of respectability, and we saw no beggars in the streets. Manufactures of various kinds, such as saddlery, "coach-building," bows and arrows, firearms, swords, &c., employed a considerable portion of the inhabitants of the city. We saw one man feathering arrows with the plumage of a condor eagle, of which he had the skin. There is also a good deal of cabinet work done both in Moukden and Liau-yang. The trade is as usual, carried on in the suburbs.

The popular name of Moukden is Shen-yang, and it is remarkable that we met with but one man to whom the Man-chu name was familiar. Even its Chinese name, Fung-tien-foo, although generally, is not universally known, and is never used.

The small proportion of Man-chus in Moukden, is a striking circumstance. They seem to have lost their ground entirely in all parts of the country, where there is anything to be made by agriculture or commerce; and those that are left, by adopting Chinese manners, customs, and language, have become to all intents and purposes *Chinese and have been absorbed into* the predominant race, by whom they are regarded with contempt and aversion.

We had some reason to congratulate ourselves on having been permitted to visit the Man-chu capital, for on our return to Tientsin we found that the Chinese high authorities had begun to "agitate," with a view to having Moukden placed on the same footing as Pekin, but it is to be hoped their purpose may be thwarted.—Yours &c.,

M.

(*From our Chinese Correspondent.*)

A report has reached us that about 20,000 rebels were committing great acts of depredation outside the city of Hu-chow on the 13th and 14th, but that under a leader of the name of Chao, the Imperialists had made a sally from the city and succeeded in capturing an immense number of them, and their heads were shortly afterwards suspended on the walls for inspection.

Tsêng-kwo-fan, who encamped the other day at Tung-lin—*vide* our last issue—has, since his arrival there, succeeded in recapturing Chû-jung and Li-shiu.

An Imperial edict has come down with directions from the Emperor to decapitate Ho-kwei-tsing, ex Governor-General of the Two Kiang, wherever and whenever he may be arrested.

The heads of two marauders, who were decapitated on the 19th inst., were suspended outside the South Gate, according to custom, obviously as a warning, &c. On the 20th three spies were beheaded.

A hundred troops arrived from Kang-pei the other day, having been sent for by the Hsien, they are now waiting for 500 more which are expected daily, when it is proposed to despatch the whole under one named Chang-hsiang-chî to encamp at Nan-chiang, for the purpose of assisting in the recapture of Chin-ting.

Two robbers were arrested on the 21st at Sung-kiang, named respectively Yan-chang and Wang-nan, and when brought to trial they confessed that they were formerly militiamen, and had been dismissed from the regiment—that they had since managed to obtain a boat, and whenever opportunity offered, did not fail to plunder, and that altogether they had made five successful *marauding expeditions.* It was deemed inexpedient, although no evidence had been brought against them for their deeds, to pardon them, and they were accordingly consigned to the executioner.

On the 23rd we received news that An-ching had been, after a lengthened bombardment, successfully recaptured. The Nanking rebels were in a great panic, and the gates of the city were all closed. All inside the city were searched, and those failing to produce the certificate—showing that they belonged to the Heavenly dynasty—were immediately executed.

The water gate at the North Gate having been of late greatly damaged on account of the tides, and the water which is supplied to the city having in consequence become foul, whereby much sickness is produced, the Hsien has addressed the Taotai and begged him to direct officials to superintend the construction of a new one with all speed, and at the same time to communicate with the French Consul and obtain his assistance that no boats may pass through during the interval.

The embankments on the Wu-sung river which had been all strengthened a short time ago were partially destroyed on the 25th ultimo, by Æolian violence. The Hsien in person proceeded to make the necessary investigation and with 200 militia made a general survey of the amount of damage done. He is to make another inspection in the course of a few days. We hear that on the 26th of the 7th moon, Ngan-king was recaptured, and that the rebels were all slain. A place named Ch'ih-chow (foo) on the opposite side of the river, has likewise been retaken. The Chin-hwa rebels having intentions of visiting Shanghai by stratagem have styled themselves volunteers under the Kuang-hsi General (Chang-yü-liang) and hoisted his standard, intending to remove suspicion by their measure, and obtain the necessary success. The Hsien has communicated with all the commanders of the forces about this place and directed them to be on their guard. The rebels are in great force at Chin-hua, Lan-hsi and Shou-chang. Tâng-hsi and Lung-yu have again fallen into rebel hands. Yen-chow, I-wu, are closely besieged, but still hold out, in the hope that reinforcements may arrive. P'u-chiang was lost on the 8th, and the inhabitants of Ch'ih-chow and Chu-chow are in a state of great alarm and taking to flight in swarms. Several visits have paid to Hu-chow, but the rebels have been invariably defeated.

A Chia-ting, rebel chief, who with two companions had entered the village of Shên-chia-lou was suddenly pounced upon by a collection of the inhabitants under one Ch'ên-tê-ch'i and with his confederates summarily executed He had come for the purpose of levying imposts, and as he had only two people with him, the opportunity to annihilate him was speedily taken advantage of. But the act was not done with impunity for a strong party of rebels upon hearing, of the circumstance speedily appeared with a view of taking vengeance upon the murderer. Ch'ên-tê-ch'i fortunately had not yet returned from Shanghai, to which place he had conveyed the heads with a view of receiving a reward, so that he escaped sharing the fate of some sixty of the villagers whom the rebels beheaded. A letter from Shao-hsing—just below Hang-chou—states that the Chin-hua and Lan-hsi rebels are creating terrible disturbances. P'u-chiang (district) is closely besieged. Chu-chi (district) is in extreme danger, and the people are fast clearing out. Ningpo is in rather an unsettled state, and if reinforcements are not supplied to these places they will speedily fall a prey to the rebels.

We received a letter from Hang-chou, on the 3rd, to the effect that the rebels which had been driven from Ngan-king had all concentrated their forces at the Hang-chou Custom House which is only about 8 miles from the city. The supplies of provisions are limited and from the great fear that the rebels will enter the city, two of its gates only are open.

There is a very limited amount of news this week.

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

Aug. ARRIVED.
23—New York, (Br. bq.), Koenig, Hongkong.
23—Alma, (Br. schr.), Smith, Shanghai.
23—Pet, (Br. bg.), Chinchew, McArthur.
26—Farvel, (Ham. bq), ——, Shanghai.
26—Ylocano, (Sph. bg.), Rodrigo, Amoy.
28—The Cedars, (Br. bq.), Booth, Sunderland.
Sept.
5—Rose, (Am. str.), Sanders, Shanghai.

Sept. DEPARTED.
1—Richard, (Ham. bq.), Bremer, Shanghai.
5—New York, (Br. bq.), Koenig, Shanghai.
6—Farvel, (Ham. bq.), ——, Hongkong.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

Kensington (Br. bq.), Chico (Du. bg.), Omar Pacha (Br. bq.), Anna (Old. bq.), Stado (Han. bg.), Pepay, (Sp. bg.), Ora (Ham. bg.). America (Han. bq.), Edward Marquard (Br. bq.), Bentick (Siam bq.), Favorite (Sia. bq), St. Paul (Sia. bq.), St. George (Sia. bq.), Kim-ling-soon (Sia. bq.), Kim-hong-long (Sia. bq).

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN BRIDGE STREET,
Adjoining Messrs. Hall & Holtz's Store, and opposite Messrs. Dow & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

Cheang-fong 祥豐
MRS. CLIFTON,
SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
CONSULATE ROAD,
Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861.

H. EVANS & CO.,
Ship Bread Bakers and General Importers.
4my SHANGHAI.

Wm. DATO & Co.
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.
YANG-KING-PANG,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

豐順 *Foug-shun.*
J. L. ROBERTS,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
FRENCH BUND
Corner of Rue du Consulat,
SHANGHAI.

C. H. RICHARDS & CO.,
STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
AMERICAN JEU-YO-BAN
28de YOKUHAMA. JAPAN.

Chun-haou. 成號瑞記
SAEKEE,
YANG-KIN-PANG.
SHANGHAE.
HAS always for Sale at moderate prices Silks, Satins, Embroideries, Pongees, and Gauze; Lacquered, Japan, and Canton Ware; Milner's Iron Safes, and a variety of European goods.
20ap Shanghai, 19th April, 1861.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

E. C. KIRBY,
General Storekeeper, Commission Agent, and Druggist,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

KEPPELL & Co.,
NAGASAKI.
Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Ship-Chandlers, &c., &c.
Vessels of all sizes hove down, caulked, coppered, &c., &c., &c., at reasonable rates.
Spars made at the shortest notice, and all work guaranteed.
tf

ELEY'S AMMUNITION
COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India, *See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."*

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

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For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.
Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept 6	St. Helena	Du. bg	189	Sterkenbery	Nagasaki	Sept 1	Coals	T. Kroes and Co
.. 6	Celerity	Sia. bk	370	Lawson	Bangkok			A. R. Tilby
.. 9	Eva	B. bark	342	Scott	Hakodadi	Aug 21	General	Dent and Co
.. 9	Garland	A. schr	113	Adams	Newchwang	Sept 1	do	Lindsay and Co
.. 9	Marmora	B. bark	363	Lyell	Nagasaki	.. 5	Timber	Russell and Co
.. 9	Lancefield	B. str.	449	Hutchison	H'kong&Amoy	..2&4		Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 10	Queen of May	B. bark	314	Frazar	Tientsin	Aug 24	Ballast	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 10	Coerlemulzie	B. ship	606	Blacklock	Sydney	July 23	Coals	Russell and Co
.. 10	Jeanne Joseph	Fr. bg	111	Croatie	Bordeaux	May 19	General	Meynard, Cousin & Co
.. 10	Cyclone	B. ship	590	Hossack	Hongkong	Aug 28		Gibb, Livingston & Co
.. 11	Anglo-Saxon	B. ship		Laind	London		do	Chapman, King and Co
.. 11	Chico	Da. bg	179	Drescher	Ningpo	Sept 8	do	Master
.. 11	New York	B. bark	536	Koenig	Singapore, &c.	.. 8	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 11	Rose	A. str.	125	Sanders	Ningpo		do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 11	Niemen	B. str.	500	Hutchison	Hankow			Barnes Dallas
.. 11	Hotspur	A. ship		Johnson	Hongkong	Aug 31	do	Bull, Purdon and Co
.. 11	Canton*	Da. bk	234	Godt				Russell and Co
.. 11	J. C. Humphreys	A. ship	532	Benmister	Fuchau	.. 24	Timber	Russell and Co
.. 11	Chrystal	A. schr		Closin	Chefoo	Sept 1	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 11	Mirage	B. ship	715	Roberts	Liverpool	May 27	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 12	Templeman	A. bark	420	Spencer	Nagasaki	Sept 7	do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 12	Emma	N.G. bg	265	Haesloop	Taku	.. 7	Ballast	Watson and Co
.. 12	Earl of Windsor	B. ship		Dick,	Hartlepool	Apr 30	Coals	Mackenzie and Co
.. 12	Richard	Ha. bk			Ningpo		Tea	Siemssen and Co
.. 12	Burgermeister Duckwitz	Bre. bk	328	Miesegades	Taku	Sept 3	General	Overweg and Co

* Return lost 3 anchors.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sept 8	Fernandez	Por.str	231	Xavier	Chinkiang	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 10	Imperial	B. ship	1388	Wescott	Singapore	Sun., &c.	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 10	Chene	Fr. bk	355	Blouchard	Chefoo	Ballast	T. Kroes and Co
.. 11	Elizabeth F. Willett	A. ship	825	Henderson	Bangkok	do	Master
.. 11	Ocean Mail	B. ship	630	Thomson	Fuchau		Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 11	Coromandel	B. ship	735	Thompson	Bangkok	Ballast	A. R. Tilby
.. 11	Faust	Ha. sch	148	Thuren	Chefoo	Opium	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 11	Asia	B. bark	308	Tough	Amoy	Sundries	Fletcher and Co.
.. 11	Melita	A. schr	198	Stratton	Chefoo	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 11	Flamer (93) [H. M.	g.-boat		Rickards			
.. 12	St. Louis	A. str.	700	Robinet	Nagasaki	do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 12	Maryland	A. bark	194	Godfrey	do	General	Frazar and Co

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Acorn	H M hospital-sh.	..	..	..	Haydon	..
Algerine (85)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Hallowes	..
Attalante	H M steamer	..	..	..	Smith	..
Coromandel	H M steamer	..	..	..	Symons	..
Renard	H M steam-sloop	6	..	..	Goodenough	200
Scout	H M steamer	..	..	..	J. Corbett	..
Starling (84)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Maitland	..
Confucius	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Thompson	..
Contest	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Lynch	..
Dryade	H I M transport	..	..	..	....	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel { Flag-ship of Rear-Adml. Protet }	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Geary	..
Calavala	H I R M corvette	..	..	..	Davidoff	..
Svetlana	H I R M ship	60	..	..	Bulakoff	..
Don João I.	H F M corvette	..	..	..	Marques	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*IN HARBOUR.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Des Landes	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Capriolani, 7th May; Merse, 10th June; Maneka, 27th do.; Henry Miller, 10th do.; Tung Yu, 3d July; and Cambalu, 9th do.

Liverpool—Mansfield, 25th May; and Celestial, 19th June.

Cardiff—Mary Lee, 22d April; Wakefield, 15th June; and Volunteer, 17th do.

Deal—Tartar, 16th May; and Minerva, 3d June. *New York*—Kathay, 1st June.

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw *China*	Raw *Japan*	*Thrown*	Total bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
July 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	Hongkong	101			101			
.. 4	Azof, str.,	476	do.	1,012	166	23	1,201			
.. 12	Carthage, str.,	500	do.			12	12			
.. 12	Chrysolite,	471	London	11			11			
.. 13	Sharpshooter,	481	do.	241	19	31	291	13		
.. 18	Challenger,	698	do.	338	113		451			84
.. 19	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,984	322	29	2,335			
Aug. 2	Jubilee,	764	London	443	62		505		14	
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,129	64	66	2,259			
.. 8	Egean,	307	London	885			885			
.. 18	Emeu, str.,	1512	Hongkong	2,541	421	47	3,009			
.. 20	Polmaise,	887	London	722	8		730			23
.. 22	Charlotte Ann,	435	do.	555			555		12	70
.. 21	Wynaud,	521	do.	404	24	48	476			
.. 25	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	6			6			
Sept 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do.		1		1			
.. 3	Carthage, str.,	500	do.	20		10	30			
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,625	38	63	2,726			

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st *July*, 1861, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk* bales	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces
Aug. 9	Union,	1012	New York,	73:60	4:78	

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Admiral	Aug 24	B. ship	744	Clerk	P. F. Cama and Co.	Amoy	Early
Amaranth	Aug 24	B. ship	688	Burrows	A. R. Tilby	Chefoo&S'tow	
Amazone	Aug 13	Ha. bg	160	Westergaard	Wm. Pustau and Co.	Hkong&W'poa	cld 11 inst
Amelia	Aug 23	B. bark	220	Barton	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.		
Anna Maria	Aug 15	B. bark	487	Hurst	A. R. Tilby	Chefoo&S'tow	
Anglo-Saxon	Sept 11	B. ship		Laind	Chapman, King and Co		
Armistice	Aug 27	B. bark	310	Richardson	A. R. Tilby		
Assyrian	July 10	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	cld 11 inst
Ballarat	Aug 11	B. ship	712	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	Imdt.
Berwick Walls *Hulk*	Dec 22	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Bo-Peep	July 25	B. str.	73	Shaw	Oppert and Co		
Borderer	Aug 30	B. bark	561	Hooper	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Burman	Aug 13	B. bark	319	Robertson	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.	Taku	cld 9 inst
Burgermeister Duckwitz	Sept 12	Bre. bk	328	Miesegades	Overweg and Co		
Canton	Sept 11	Da. bk	234	Godt	Russell and Co		
Carausius	Aug 27	B. ship	510	Milburn	E. Warden, Agent P & O. Co		
Celerity	Sept 6	Sia. bk	370	Lawson	A. R. Tilby		
Chico	Sept 11	Da. bg	179	Drescher	Master	Hankow	cld 11 inst
Chin-chin	June 23	B. lug.	70		Jas. T. Kew		
Chrystal	Sept 11	A. schr		Closin	Russell and Co		
Chusan	Aug 30	B. str.	529	Corbett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Clemens	Aug 18	Bre. bk	453	Husteman	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Coerlemulzie	Sept 10	B. ship	606	Blacklock	Russell and Co.		
Collingsburg	Aug 25	B. bark	430	Hinds	Dent and Co		
Cometa	July 28	Spa. bg	149	De Oliz	A. R. Tilby	Amoy&Manila	Today.
Cordouan	Aug 6	Fr. bk	268	Revel	Siemssen and Co.	Ningpo	cld 11 st
Cosmopolite	Sept 3	B. str.	559	Campbell	Dent and Co	Hankow	Early
Cricket	July 15	A. str.	81	Dolio	Dent and Co.	Ningpo	cld 11 inst
Crimea	Aug 28	B. ship	478	Tucker	Dent and Co		
Cruiser	Aug 26	B.	120	Newman	Fletcher and Co		
Cyclone	Sept 10	B. ship	590	Hossack	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Drusus	Aug 23	B. bark	398	Torade	Jas. Torade		
Earl of Windsor	Sept 12	B. ship		Dick	Mackenzie and Co		
Eliza & Mary	Aug 1	B. schr	126	Fine	Edward Byrne	Ningpo	cld 4 inst
Emma	Aug 23	B. schr	110	Fergusson	Master	Ningpo	cld 4 inst
Emma	Sept 12	N.G. bg	265	Haesloop	Watson and Co		
Emperor	Aug 4	B. bark	337	Hodson	Jas. T. Kew		
Ernst	Aug 27	Bre.sch	210	Renne	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.	Hongkong	cleared
Estrella	Aug 20	Sp. bg	170	Barredo	A. R. Tilby	Chinchew	Early
Eva	Sept 9	B. bark	342	Scott	Dent and Co		
Firefly	Sept 3	A. bark	401	Masten	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Fortune	Aug 23	Sia. bk	308	Struder	A. R. Tilby		
Frank	Aug 25	A. schr	187	Very	Augustine Heard and Co		
Friendship	Aug 14	Sia. bk	450	Burr	A. R. Tilby		
Frisia Westphalia	July 26	Old. bk	454	Janssen	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.		
Gaston	Aug 16	Fr. bk	280	Leballe	Vaucher, Frères		
Garland	Sept 9	A. schr	113	Adams	Lindsay and Co		
Gharra	Aug 26	B. bark	501	Burkitt	Wm. Hargreaves	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Goldfinder	Aug 23	Sia. bk	306	Reves	A. R. Tilby		
Granada	Aug 5	A. schr	331	Slocombe	Howard and Co		
Grecian	Aug 23	B. bark	334	Yones	Harkort and Co	Chefoo	Today
Greifswald	Aug 23	Pru. bk	452	Kreuschner	Siemssen and Co.	Swatow	Early
Hanover	July 27	B. ship	1045	Rich	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	Fuchau	cld 9 inst
Heloise	Aug 9	Fr. bk	307	Rougerie	Siemssen and Co		
Heleno	Aug 22	Ha. bg	196	Breckwoldt	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	Today
Henry Ellis	Aug 21	B. ship	412	Baillie	David Sassoon Sons and Co	Kanagawa	16th inst
Hongkong		B.	179	Galhardt	Master		
Horizont	Aug 27	Ha. sh		Schmidt	Siemssen and Co.		
Hotspur	Sept 11	A. ship		Johnson	Bull, Purdon and Co		
Ida D. Rogers	July 28	A. schr	216	Morehouse	A. R. Tilby		
Invejado	July 19	Por. str	47	Bitancurte	Dent and Co		
J. C. Humphreys	Sept 11	A. ship	532	Benmister	Russell and Co		
Jeanne Joseph	Sept 10	Fr. bg	111	Croatie	Meynard, Cousin and Co		
Johanne Kalkmann	Aug 25	Ha. bk	226	Roper	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Amoy	cld 13 inst
Joseph Peabody	Aug 29	A. ship	1198	Witney	E. Warden, Agent P. & O. Co		
Judge Shaw	Aug 23	A. ship	689	Abbott	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Julia	Aug 17	B. ship	477	Glass	Chapman, King and Co	Kanagawa	Imdt.
Kate Carnie	Aug 23	B. ship	549	McLean	Gilman and Co		
Kate Howe	Aug 16	A. ship	590	Patrick	Augustine Heard and Co	Chefoo	Early
Kremlin	Aug 18	A. bark	469	Johnson	Russell and Co	Hkong&W'poa	cld 12 inst
Lady Amherst	Aug 29	B. bark	421	Harrison	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Lancefield	Sept 9	B. str.	449	Hutchison	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Kanagawa	11th inst
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	65	Mathony	Captain		
Leichardt	June 25	B. ship	589	Clark	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.	New York	Imdt.
Leonidas	July 25	B. ship	897	Andrew	Lindsay and Co		
Levanter	July 25	A. ship		Brown	Russell and Co		
Little Edith	Aug 18	B. ship	571	Carr	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Lucky Star	July 9	Sia. bk	300	Shields	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Madras	Dec 24		1237		Order		
Magna Bona	July 31	B. ship	600	Tyson	Gilman and Co	London, &c.	Imdt.
Magniperb	Aug 20	Da. bk	405	Reimer	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Malabar	Aug 23	Ha. bk	322	Moller	Wm. Pustau and Co.		
Mallard	July 26	B. ship	637	Barr	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
Maria	July 25	Da. bk	304	Ingerman	Bourjau Hubener and Co	Melbourne	cld 13 inst
Margaret Dundas	July 25	B. bark	341	Fenwick	Augustine Heard and Co	London	Early
Marmora	Sept 9	B. bark	363	Lyell	Russell and Co		
May Queen	Aug 19	A. schr	143	Buckminster	Frazar and Co		
Mirage	Sept 11	B. ship	715	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
New York	Sept 11	B. bark	536	Koenig	A. R. Tilby		
Ngapuhi	Aug 9	B. ship	545	Spencer	Russell and Co		
Nimrod	July 22	B. bark	235	Smith	Hooper and Co.		
Niemen	Sept 11	B. str.	500	Hutchison	Barnes Dallas		
Nieuw Lekker Land	Aug 17	Du. sh	680	Hoffman	Bourjau Hubener and Co	Batavia	cld 12 inst
Notos	Sept 4	Ha. bk	406	Jebsen	Order		
Ocean Child	Aug 17	Bre. bk	335	Weisshorn	Siemssen and Co.	Hkong&W'poa	Imdt.
Osnabruck	Aug 23	Han.bk	371	Wolff	Wm. Pustau and Co		
P. C. Kinch	Aug 29	Da. bk	347	Kohn	Siemssen and Co	Fuchau	cld 12 inst
Padung Pandjang	Aug 23	Du. sh.	600	Rehling	George Thorburn and Co.		
Paragon	July 29	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Pegasus	July 15	B. ship	525	Penrice	Blain, Tate and Co.	London	cld 12 inst
Philippine	Aug 23	B. bark	295	Rowe	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Postiljon	Aug 23	Du. bk	320	Grove	Siemssen and Co.	Amoy	cld 12 inst
Prince Regent	Aug 23	B. ship	582	Ingram	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Queen Bee	Aug 15	B. ship	726	Glinder	Augustine Heard and Co	London	Early
Queen of May	Sept 10	B. bark	314	Frazar	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.	New York	Early
Queen of the Ocean	July 26	B. ship	670	Ellison	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Raleigh	July 27	B. ship	567	Sadler	Hogg Brothers	London	Early
Rauma	Aug 23	Nor. bg	254	Muller	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Remigius Adolphus	Aug 13	Du. sh	707	Browning	T. Kroes and Co.	Nagasaki	cld 3 inst
Richard	Sept 12	Ha. bk			Siemssen and Co.		
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Rose	Sept 11	A. str.	125	Sanders	Augustine Heard and Co		
Salak	Aug 11	Du. bk	370	Lugik	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Salamander	Aug 10	Prussh	113	Sorensen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Taku	cld 11 inst
Samuel Stoddart	Aug 9	B. bark	434	MacBeath	A. R. Tilby		
Scotland	Sept 5	B. str.	759	Dundas	Russell and Co	Hankow	20th inst
Sea Forth	Aug 1	Sia. bk	307	Garson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Shandon	Aug —	B. str.	114	Wighton	Turner and Co.		
Solent	Aug 15	B. ship	732	Passmore	Fletcher and Co		
Soloman Family	July 27	B. ship	760	Nicholls	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Spirit of the Deep	Aug 15	B. ship	629	Hewitt	Dent and Co	London	Early
St. Ann	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	40	Junié			
St. Helena	Sept 6	Du. bg	189	Sterkenbery	T. Kroes and Co		
Success	Aug 23	Sia. bk	386	Service	A. R. Tilby		
Surprise	Aug 28	A. str.	193	Pendleton	Russell and Co		
Syrian	Aug 25	B. bark	228	Stopher	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	cld 11 inst
T. G. Bunker	Aug 25	A. bark	497	Cooper	Russell and Co		
Taffarette	Aug 19	Fr.ship	470	Derreix	Russell and Co		
Templeman	Sept 12	A. bark	420	Spencer	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.		
Veritas	Aug 26	Bre. bg	245	Knuppel	T. Kroes and Co		
Wagoola	Aug 10	B. ship	519	Porrett	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Wellington	Aug 17	B. ship	402	Coupar	Wm. Hargreaves	Liverpool	Early
Wilhelm	Sept 2	Da. bg	166	Ortsen	Siemssen and Co.	Fuchau	cld 11 inst

[134 *Merchants Vessels.*]

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct),—from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Green* lbs	Grand Total lbs
July 12	*Chrysolite,*	471	London,	564,135					564,135	8,193	373		552	325	3,016		12,459	576,594
... 13	*Sharpshooter,*	481	London,	326,365				49,067	375,432	43,652	7,807	8,477	2,916	5,132	11,099		79,173	454,605
... 18	*Challenger,*	698	London,	481,044			17,656	86,667	585,367	54,911	26,729		6,843	8,429	27,769		124,181	709,548
Aug. 2	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	422,537				60,643	483,180	121,793	44,537		21,083	17,187	100,713		315,213	798,393
... 8	*Egean,*	307	London,	261,306					261,306	16,412	7,322		2,691	976	1,718		29,118	290,424
... 20	*Polmaise,*	837	London,	651,935	19,771		8,565	1,947	682,218	122,544	25,738		13,820	4,928	39,943		206,973	889,191
... 22	*Charlotte Ann,*	435	London,	175,905				29,617	205,522	31,143	876		4,264	2,497	48,640		87,420	292,942
... 24	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	300,645			48,645		349,290	76,580	27,761		765	3,227	77,451		185,784	535,074

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Green* lbs	Grand Total lbs
Aug. 9	*Union,*	1012	New York,							320,243		78,253	53,309	58,396	127,889	121,199	759,289	759,289

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